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is constantly reminded by the very clear classification just what main topic is under consideration and in what particular that topic is being discussed.

The book is one of the "Hornbook Series," and is identical in plan of arrangement with the other works already published in the same series, but aside from this general plan the analysis of the subject proper is necessarily the author's, and the excellence of this part of the work will at once commend it to every reader.

There are over three thousand cases cited, the principal ones being in capital type, besides many references to other workers in the same or allied fields.

The work is not only invaluable to the student of those corporations of which it treats, but as a reference for the practitioner it will be found especially valuable for its clearness and accuracy.

E. S. R.

AN OUTLINE OF THE FRENCH LAW OF EVIDENCE. By OLIVER E. BODINGTON, B.A. (Lond.), of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Member of the United States Federal Bar, Licencié en Droit de l'Université de Paris. Pp. viii+199. London: Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 119 and 120 Chancery Lane. 1904.

This well-written little treatise will prove very helpful to one engaged in the conduct of international litigation, it being desired to so arrange evidence procured from England or this country that it may be admissible in a French court. The academic student, or general reader even, interested in such subjects will enjoy a perusal of the pages of this book, which will interest a layman owing to the marked contrasts between the laws of this country and France as to the admissibility of evidence. According to our system every fact, speaking generally, except the contents of a document, must be proved by oral evidence. In France oral evidence is exceptional, documentary evidence the rule. Formerly oral evidence, where the amount in dispute exceeded one hundred francs, was absolutely excluded, but the rigor of this rule has been somewhat modified. In the vast majority of civil cases no oral testimony is introduced at all, and in French civil courts the institution of the jury does not exist. French criminal procedure differs widely from ours. There is a *Juge d'Instruction*, who examines the prisoner. His function resembles somewhat the office of our grand jury. From these and other illustrations which might be cited, it will be seen that this book presents interesting reading matter for the reading public, since almost everybody to a certain extent knows something about the subject treated, as it exists in our system of law.

W. H. M.